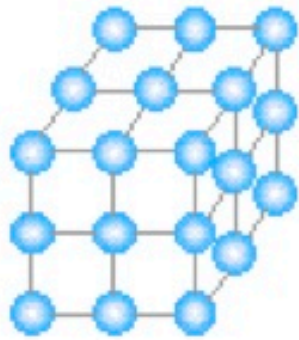
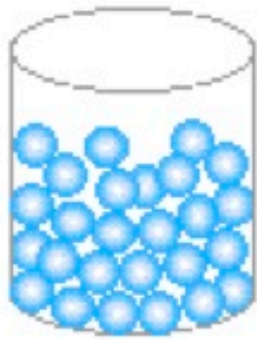


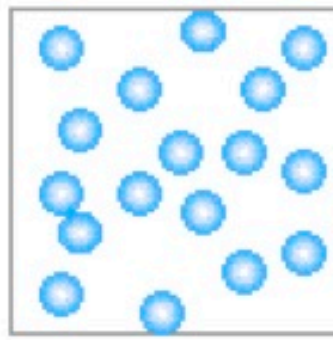
States of Matter



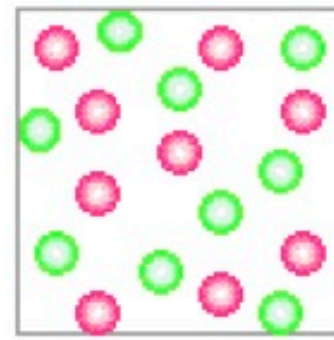
SOLID



LIQUID



GAS



PLASMA

Solid, liquid, gas,
and plasma

Solid Liquid and Gas and
plasma all states of matter

ALL Have molecules



Solid

Solids are tightly packed and vibrate they can't move that much
they only vibrate this one of the one solid



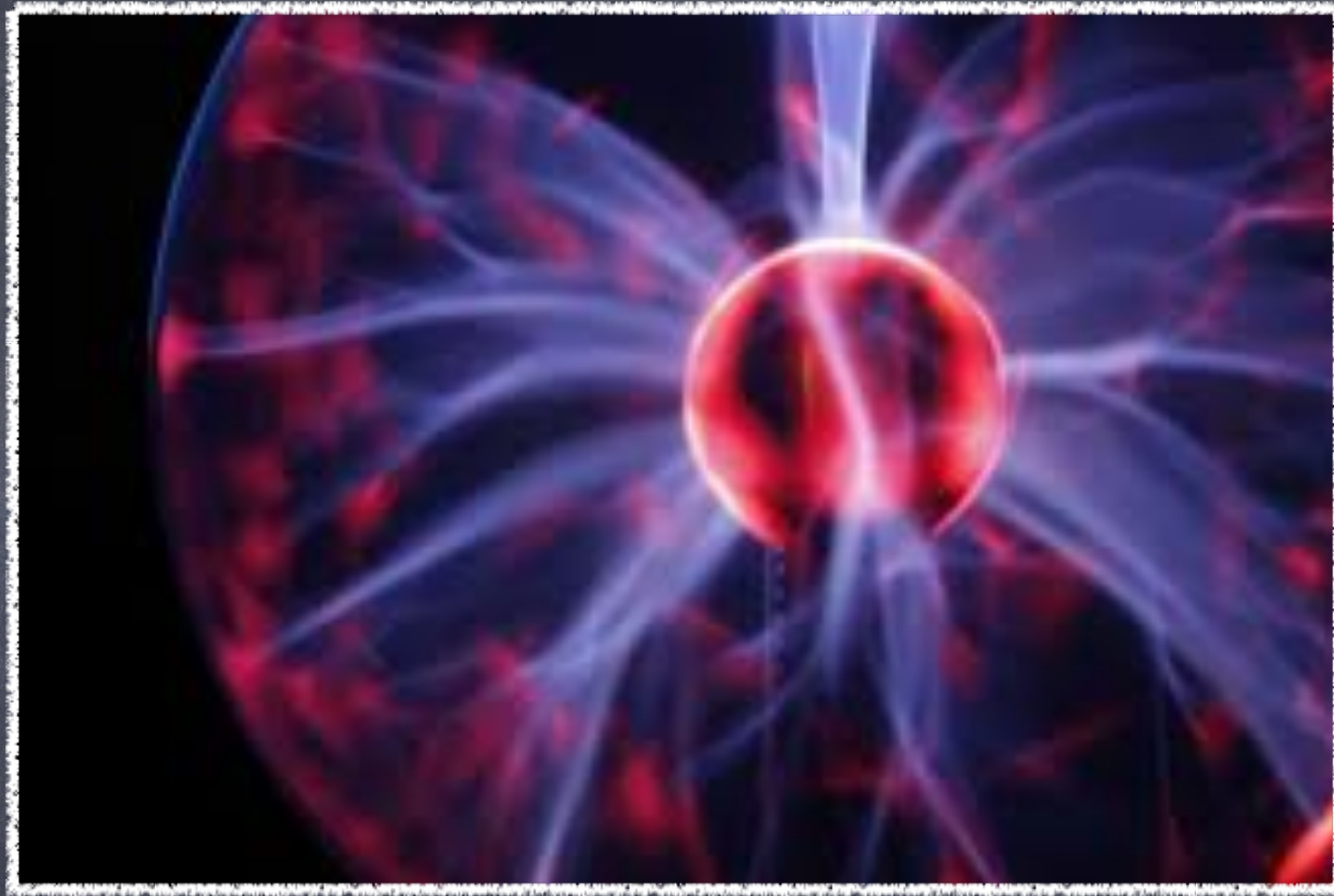
Liquid

Liquid molecules are freely but move slow here is one of them
water is a liquid



Gas

Gas have molecules they are free and move fast that what gas looks like



Plasma

Plasma are the common part of the world that we live in allows
then exist



Matter

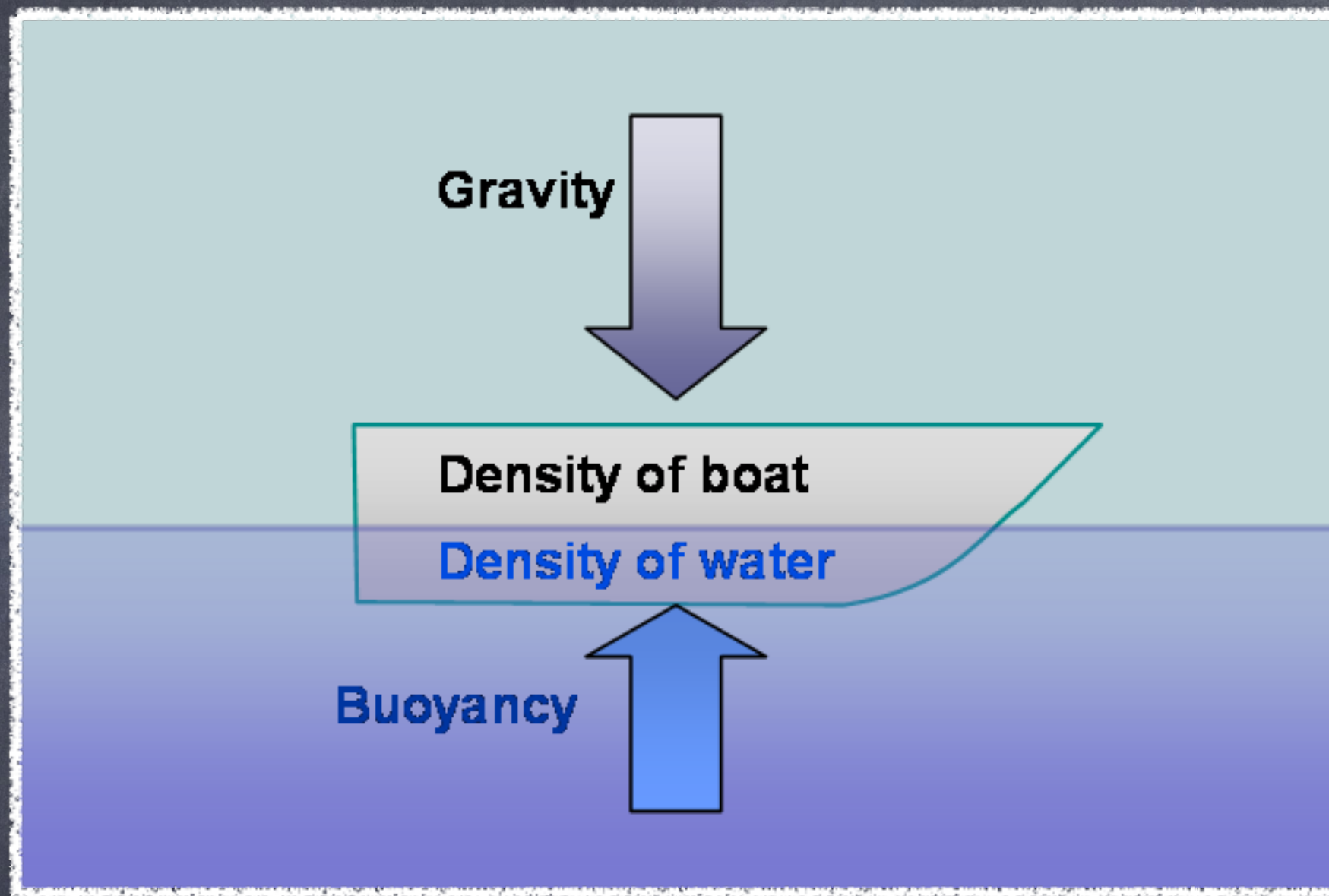
Matter is everything you blood is made out of matter your bones are made out of matter Everything is matter!

mass → kg



Mass

Mass is anything that take up space



Buoyancy

Buoyancy means the upward force and the down ward force



Mixture

A mixture is two or more element combined. Each mixture keeps its original properties. Solution is a mixture that is blended completely. Examples of mixture are vegetables, salt water, and grape juice. A mixture can be separated by

1. Sort by picking
2. filter
3. Evaporation



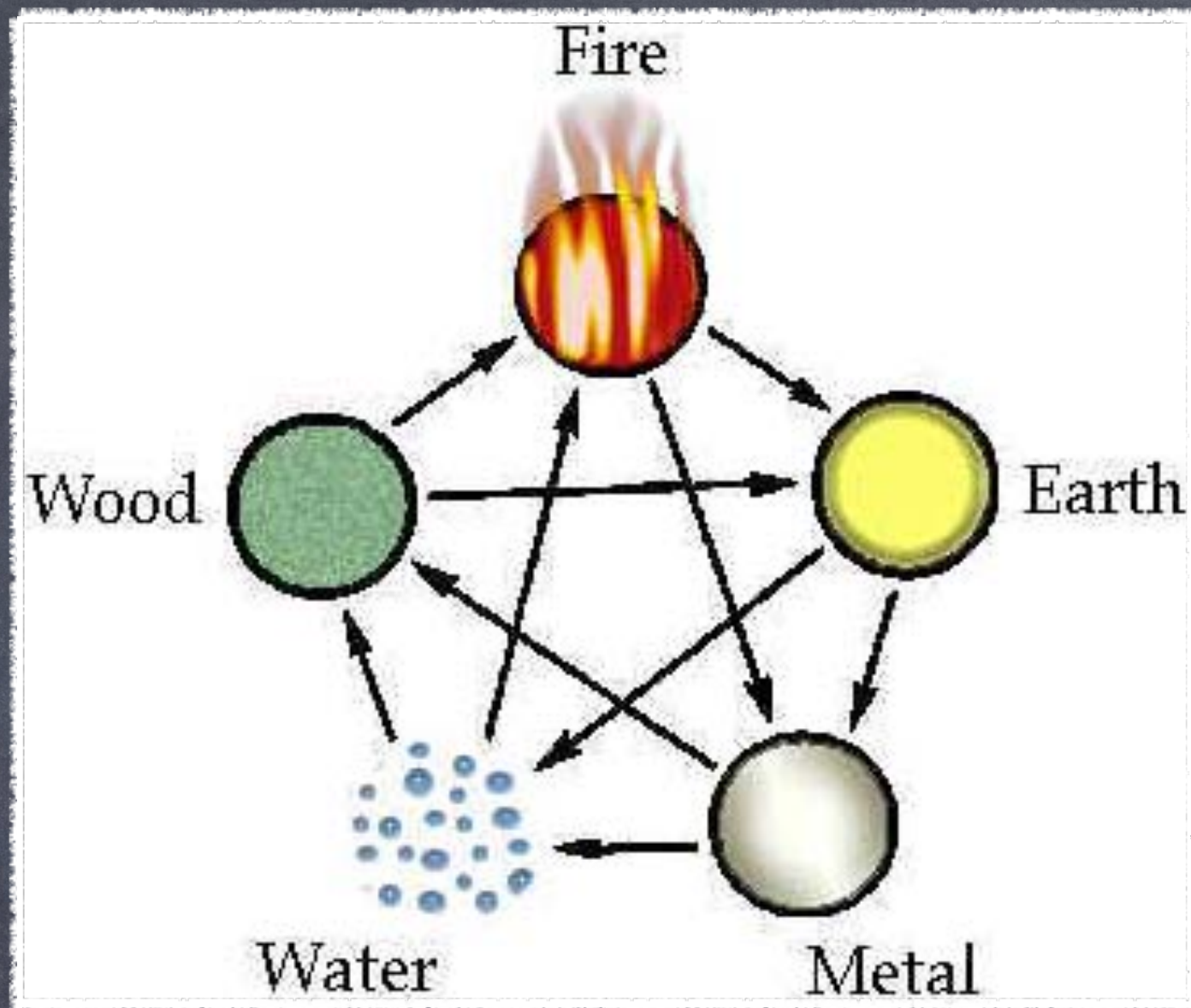
Alloy

A mixture of two or more elements one must be metal. Mixing metal with another element can make it stronger



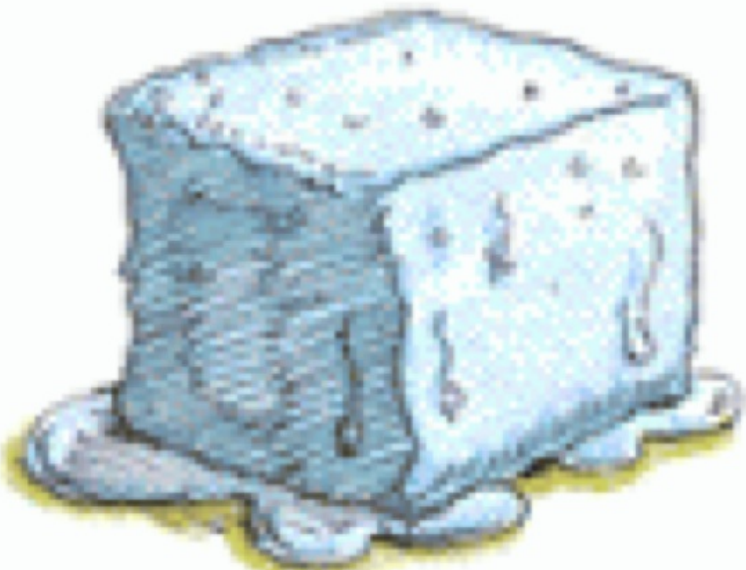
Chemical change

Energy either takes in or gives off energy. Changes in matter itself (start with one kind of matter and end with another. The new matter has properties different than the matter you start with. Some examples of chemical changes are penny + vinegar vapor crates copper acetate



Element

Made up of only one type of matter.
Building blocks of matter. Examples are
gold, silver, oxygen



SOLID



LIQUID

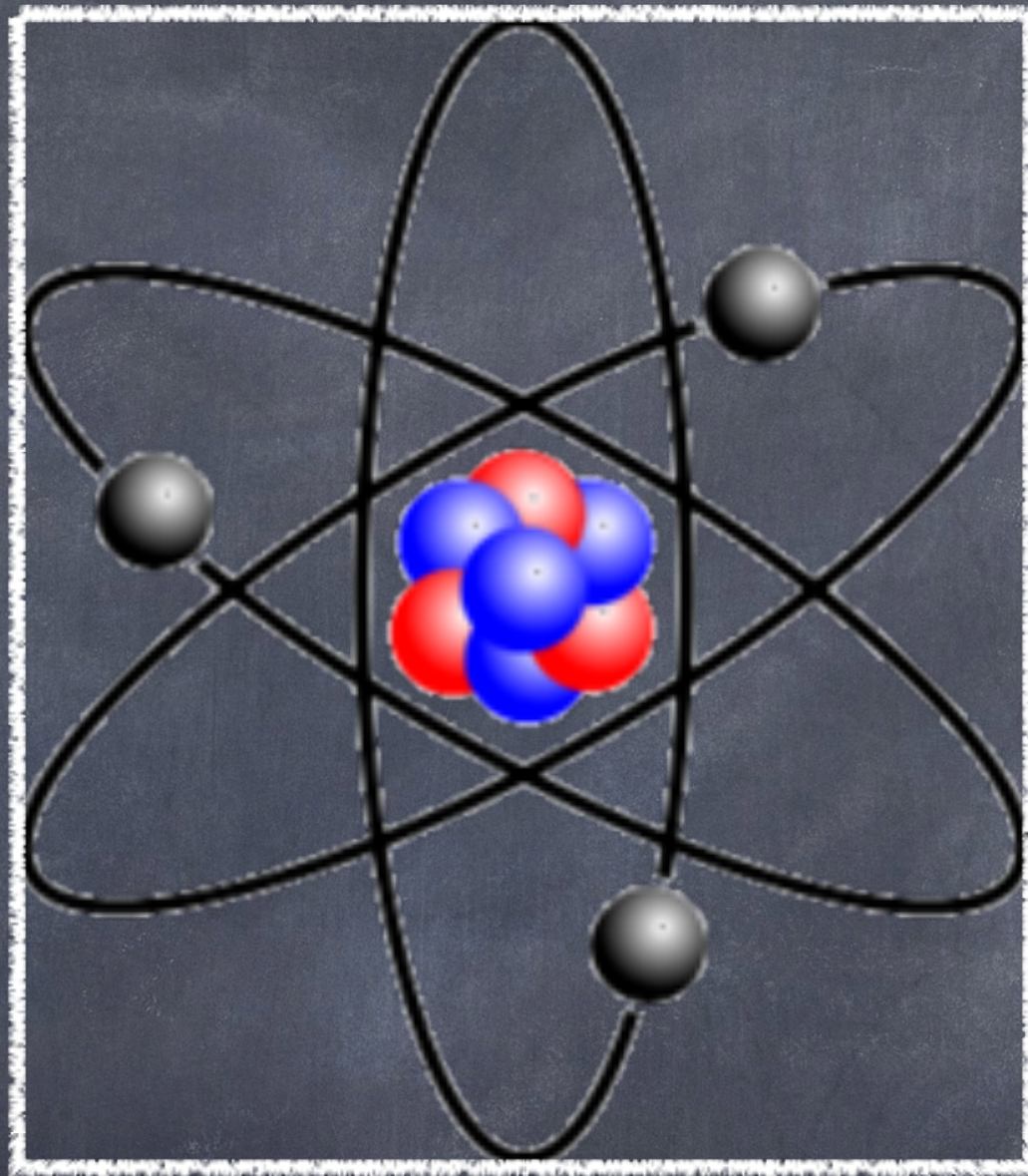


GAS

Physical Change

Begins and end with the same type of matter. Heat energy and lose of heat energy can change it state. Mass of the object stay the same. 4 types

1. size and shape
2. Change in texture
3. Change in position
4. Change in state

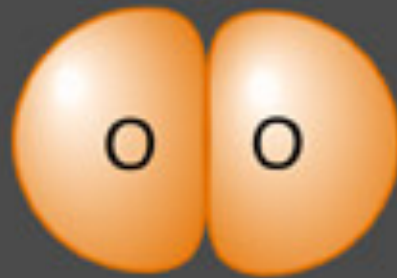


Atoms

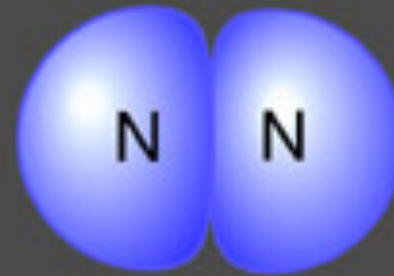
Atoms of one element are all alike. Atoms are the smallest particles of an element.



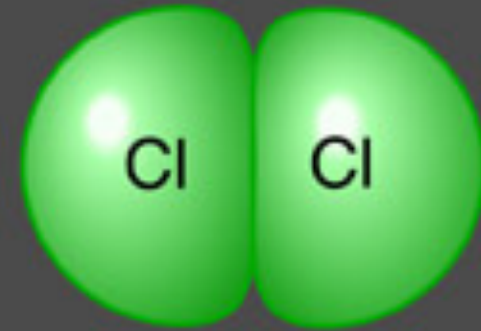
H_2
hydrogen



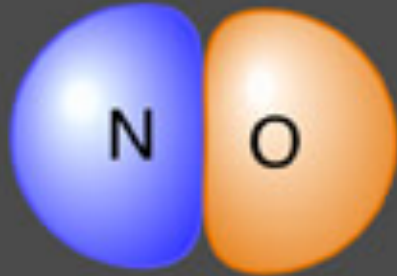
O_2
oxygen



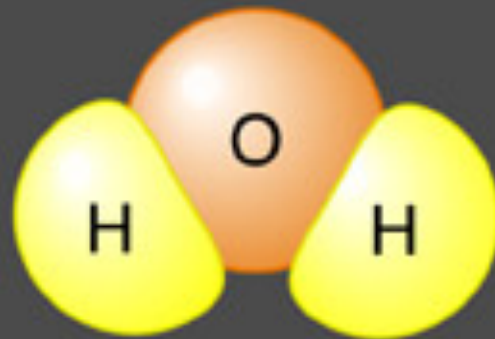
N_2
nitrogen



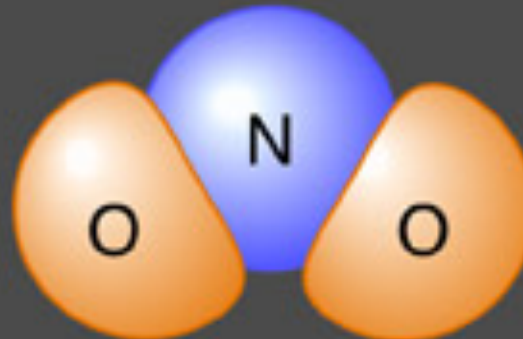
Cl_2
chlorine



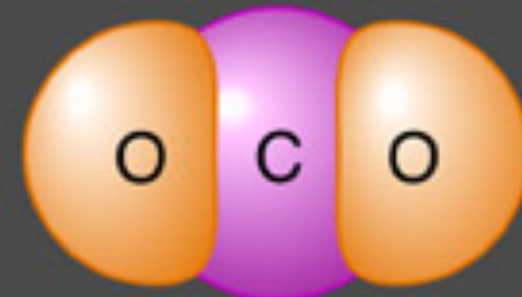
NO
nitrogen oxide



H_2O
water



NO_2
nitrogen dioxide



CO_2
carbon dioxide

Compound

Forms when two or more elements are combined chemically. Each element loses its property when combined. Examples are: salt, sugar